

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1834.

No. 73.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
DENNIS HEARTT,
DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN CENTS A WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring to continue until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and the post-master in the state.
All letters on business relative to the paper must be post paid.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 5th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to his school which is second to none in the southern states.
The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the religious and moral society, give it strong claims to public patronage.
The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order. Board can be had in private families at \$8 per month.
No student will be received that does not read in a private house.
By order of the Board.
J. Taylor, Sec'y.

The Harbinger at Chapel Hill, Star and Register at Raleigh, People's Press at Wilmington, Observer at Fayetteville, Spectator at Newbern, Watchman at Salisbury, will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.
June 24. 25-1m

NOTICE.

SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the tax due for the year 1833, to wit:
At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 7th of July—at John Clark's on Tuesday the 8th—at Rufin's mill on Wednesday the 9th—at George Albright's on Thursday the 10th—at John Long's on Friday the 11th—at Michael Bell's on Saturday the 12th—at John S. Turcotte's on Monday the 14th—at George Fauget's Store on Tuesday the 15th—at C. F. Fauget's on Wednesday the 16th—at James Hutchison's on Thursday the 17th—at Andrew McCauley's on Friday the 18th—at George A. M. Bane's on Saturday the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on Monday the 21st—at Richard Nichols' on Tuesday the 22nd—at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the 23d—at Parker's Store on Thursday the 24th—at Davis' (old place) on Friday the 25th—at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 26th—at James Trice's on Monday the 28th—at Herndon's Store on Tuesday the 29th—at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 30th—at Burrows Cheek's on Thursday the 31st.
The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1834, will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.
James C. Turrentine, Sh'ff.
June 7. 26-

State of North Carolina,
Person County.
Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.
Thomas Blackwell }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Spectator for six weeks successively, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to enter his demurrer, plea or answer to the petition in this cause, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set down for hearing *ex parte*.
Test.
Muncan Rose, c. s. c.
Price adv. \$9 50. 28-6w

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me.

I will offer for sale some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, on Tuesday the second day of May next. At the same time I will also expose to sale my HOUSES and LOTS.
Thos. Jeff. Faddis.
April 29. 29-20

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that hereafter I shall not hold myself responsible for any debt which may be contracted by any person on my account, without a written order from me.
John R. Minnis.
June 30. 29-3wp

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the ministers and members of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meeting-house, about seven miles south west of Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of August. Ministers and Christians of all denominations are respectfully invited to attend and join in the work of the Lord.
May 3. 25-

PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber, for the purpose of raising a fund to pay off her lawful debts, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second day of August court next, her interest being absolute, in the following LOTS, viz. Lot No. 26, northwest of Hillsborough, being one acre; Lots No. 146, 131, 132, and 133, south west of Hillsborough, bordering on the river Eno; these lots are subject to Mrs. Jane Woods' life interest. And also Lot No. 134, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Nancy O'Fairhill. Each lot to be sold separately.
Anne Maria Bannan.
July 8. 30-2w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at May term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as Administrator of the estate of JAMES CAIN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same; and all persons who have claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.
Archibald Cain, Adm'r.
June 7. 26-3wp

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1834, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

| | |
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| A Anderson Armstrong Solomon Apple B John Bane Elizabeth Bibby James F. Bradberry Robert Brinkley C Michael Carroll, 2 Sidney Carroll Mrs. Nancy Carroll Mrs. Mary Collins Hugh Currie Duncan Cameron Anthony Cole Calvin Clark Thomas Christian Miss Tempy Carrigan Thomas Cates (of R.) William Carington Mrs. Susan Cheek Charles Carroll Miss Mary Craig John D. Carlton John Cheek L. Cook Daniel Cloud Thomas Clancy Reuben Carding, 2 Clerk of Orange County Court. Samuel Couch James Clancy Miss Martha Cannon D John Denby or John Craulay Bennet Denson William W. Davis Alvin Durham William H. Dudley Mrs. Elizabeth S. Dobson W. P. Dobson F Thomas Flint James Garret Fielding Garret H William Hill Reel Hester Herndon & Owen J Miss Mary A. T. Jones Miss Hannah Jones Abel G. Jackson George Jackson K Mrs. Rebecca Kerr Samuel Kirkpatrick John U. Kirkland L James Lewis 2 John B. Leathers M Mrs. Anna Martin 2 John Marshall John Menshaw Hon. W. P. Mangum John C. Mitchell William Moraw 2 John S. Moore Priestly H. Mangum Westley Mills N Rebecca Montgomery William Norflet P Henry G. Parish Richard Peacock R Geo. W. Reeves James Rainey John C. Rhodes Frederick Reeves Jacob Riley S Saml. Strayhorn Rev. Henry Speck Doct. J. S. Smith Thomas Sellers John M. Speed Herbert Sims, esq Joseph Steele T Isabel Thompson Zachariah Trice James Trice Israel Turner V Wm. & John Vanstory W Jas. Webb, J. U. Kirkland & James Phillips Hockey Watkins Saml. Woods John Weary F. & J. Wilkenson Anderson Watson Abraham Whitaker Saml. R. Woods Henderson Woods Henry Whitted Y David Yarbrough Wm. Cain, jr. P. M. July 1. 29- | |
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FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 27th of June last, a bound girl by the name of Ann Maria Barton, seventeen years of age. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing her under the penalty of the law. A reward of five cents will be given to any person who shall return her to the subscriber, but no expenses paid.

Sanders Riley.
July 8. 30-3w

BOOKS LOST.

I HAVE either loaned or lost the following Books, viz.
Letters on Patriotism, by Lord Bolingbroke, 1 vol.
Don Quixotte, 2 vols.
Gray's Hudibras, 2 vols.
Tales of the Genii, 1st. vol.
Burnitt's History of the Reformation, vol. not recollectd. This book belongs to the State Library, and I am extremely anxious to procure it.
Persons having any of the above named books, or any others belonging to me, will please return them.
V. M. Murphey.
June 24. 29-3w

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having discontinued the publication of the YADKIN and CATAWBA RECORDS, offers the whole printing establishment for sale on reasonable terms.
It consists of a first rate Super Royal Ramage Screw Press, Type, from Eight Line Pica to Brevier sizes; a great variety of Cuts, Rules, Leads, Flowers, Gallies, Cases, Chases, in short, all that is necessary for the immediate establishment of a Printing Office.
Any gentleman, desiring to embark in the Printing Business, can get a good bargain by applying to
Hugh Welch.
N. B. Postage must be paid on letters, or they will not be taken out of the office.
Salisbury, May 31. 29-



CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York & Philadelphia, their Stock of

SPRING GOODS;

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.
They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for all indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.
C. & K.
April 29. 20-

LOUIS A. GODEY

HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE
LADY'S BOOK,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

CONTAINING
TALES, original and selected, Moral and Scientific ESSAYS; POETRY from the best authors; the Quarterly representation of LADY'S FASHIONS, adopted in Philadelphia; Colored MUSIC, of the newest style, &c. &c.
Published regularly on the first day of every Month,
at No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

THE LADY'S BOOK is embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of ENGRAVINGS from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and two distinct indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year,) also, a choice collection of music original and selected, arranged for the piano or guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo letter press, and only THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Esmales. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and colored expressly for this work by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular Music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.

The typographical execution of the LADY'S BOOK is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether EUROPEAN or AMERICAN. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter press.

The literary department of the LADY'S BOOK comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of unwholesome sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untaunted by indelicate insinuations; lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Persons remitting TEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting FIFTEEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound. Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid.)
June 30. 29-

Ox Discourse, or "Permanent and Universal Laws."

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.
March 4. 29-



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Farmer and Gardener

GAMA GRASS.

This grass has excited so much attention lately, and so much has been said in its favor by those who have tasted its qualities by experience, that our scepticism of its great value is under the necessity of yielding, to a considerable degree, at least. It is our desire that the columns of the Farmer should never lead the 'Tryo astray; we have therefore said but little of this grass, until further proof of its utility should test what has been advanced in its favor, or until ocular demonstration should enable us to speak from our own experience. We have it now growing on the experimental farm of this establishment; and really, it there excels, for the time it has been growing, all that has elsewhere been said in its favor. Not having the gardener's diary at hand, we cannot state the precise time that the seed was sown; but an account of the manner of sowing may be seen in the 41st page of our sixth number—where it will be seen that it vegetated in four days; and on Friday last, the grass was ten inches high, and presented the most beautiful appearance of luxuriant vegetation imaginable.

Below we give an extract from a letter from a correspondent of the Southern Agriculturist, who is well acquainted with the value of this grass in feeding cattle; and we will soon give our readers a summary of what is now known of this extraordinary subject. To all appearance, as it now presents itself, it is worthy of a trial, in all dry and friable soils.

OBSERVATIONS ON GAMA GRASS, AND ITS VALUE FOR FEEDING CATTLE,
by William Ellison.
FAIRVIEW, January 4th, 1834.

Dear Sir:—Sundry questions have been submitted to me about it, as whether it would be valuable for milch cows? What kind of land suits it best? Whether, in my opinion, the roots would bear for a number of years such constant mowing, as it appears to be capable of in one season, and the best mode of planting it? Much respecting this grass still rests in speculation; it is, however, in the hand of intelligent and enterprising men, who have given to the public the result of their experiments, and it is needless to repeat what has been already stated. Whether green or dry, I regard it as fully as valuable as corn-blades, for all purposes, and whoever will give milch cows a sufficiency of the latter, will find them increase greatly in milk; and it is as good, when cured, as the best fodder.

Whether it will prove as valuable to the country, as some have anticipated, remains to be determined by experience. I think its value will mainly consist in furnishing the means of permanent grass lots, or plots, or meadows; as it will be very troublesome to extend it over extensive fields, like clover and some other grasses, from the difficulty in collecting seed. For lots and meadows of a few acres, I think nothing we can plant, will be more productive and valuable. Alluvial soils will suit it best, and it thrives best, I think, in all lands having a clay bottom, whether alluvial or upland. It will grow in all lands, that will produce corn, but will stand greater extremes of wet or dry than the latter. The distance proper for planting it, has been already stated, and will be, I conclude, a matter of choice to the cultivator. Squares of eighteen inches or two feet according to circumstances, are the most convenient distances. In rich alluvial land, or high land highly manured, squares of two feet, in two seasons, will be nearly, if not entirely filled, with the mass of blades. The seed may be planted as soon as gathered, and the young plants will acquire sufficient strength to withstand the winter; but unless planted then, January is the best time. The roots may be planted out at any season, when there is sufficient rain or moisture. The last inquiry—what number of years the roots can stand repeated mowing—is a matter of conjecture. I have already stated, that I think a lot of it, would last a man, during his life, and might be transmitted to his posterity, and I think so yet. The standing complaint against it here, is the difficulty of destroying it when firmly rooted. All entertained prejudices against it on that account, and some had deter-

mined to commence active hostilities against it, and extirpate it, if they could, until informed of the uses, to which it might be applied, and they have concluded to treat it as a friend, instead of regarding it as an enemy. About three miles lower down on the creek, on a very old plantation, there is more of it to be found, than on any place within my knowledge; some part of it has been turned out, for some years, and exposed to stock, and kept constantly eaten down, and yet the roots maintain their ground. If they will bear such severe cropping by stock, I should think the grass blades would scarcely destroy them. On my own place there are bunches, whose roots spread out four feet in diameter. These bunches have become annular, the centre of the mass of roots producing but thinly; from the roots becoming dry, decayed and woody, but nothing more is necessary than to tear them to pieces with any thing that is most convenient, to produce new vigour and productiveness. I have disturbed some of these old bunches, and torn them to pieces with the grubbing hoe; and where these old callous roots were, I find a young and vigorous growth of roots and blades. A plantation of it that began to exhibit symptoms of decline, might, in my opinion, be regenerated and renewed, by running through it with a strong coulter, drawn by as much power, as might be necessary, in different directions, and tearing the old roots to pieces.

High wrought expectation seems to be formed respecting it, and whether they are to be realized or not, time only will show. There is a fascination in novelty which often leads to splendid dreams and extravagant calculations. Enough has already been published respecting it, to shew, that rightly managed, it will prove of very great value to southern agriculture; if we even make large deductions from the estimates that have been made.

The following observations may be serviceable to those who live near to where this grass is to be found, and are not good judges of the seed. The sound seeds have the eye close set, firm, hard and glassy, and generally dark coloured. Such as have the eye pale, soft, and yielding to the pressure of the thumb nail, are false, and in such as have the eye pushed out, or protruded from the surface, although dark, the grain will appear to be black and blasted.

INDIA RUBBER CARPETS.

Dr. Jones of Mobile, in a letter to Professor Silliman, says:—"Having some India Rubber varnish left which was prepared for another purpose, the thought occurred to me, of trying it as a covering to a carpet after the following manner. A piece of canvass was stretched and covered with a thin coat of glue, (corn meal size will probably answer best,) over this was laid a sheet or two of common brown paper, or newspaper, and another coat of glue added, over which was laid a pattern of house papering, with rich figures. After the body of the carpet was thus prepared a very thin touch of glue was carried over the face of the paper to prevent the India Rubber varnish from tarnishing the beautiful color of the paper. After this was dried one or two coats (as may be desired) of India Rubber varnish were applied, which when dried formed a surface as smooth as polished glass, through which the variegated colors of paper appeared with undiminished, if not increased lustre. This carpet is quite durable, and is impenetrable to water or grease of any description. When soiled, it may be washed, like a smooth piece of marble or wood. If gold or silver leaf forms the last coat, instead of papering and the varnish is then applied, nothing can exceed the splendid richness of the carpet, which gives the floor the appearance of being furnished with gold or silver. A neat carpet on this plan, will cost, (when made of gold papering,) about 37½ cents a yard. When covered with gold or silver leaf, the cost will be about \$1 00 or 1 50 cents a yard."

Cure for a film in the eye of a Horse or an Ox.

—Edward S. Jarvis, esq. of Surrey, Me. in a letter to Mr. Joseph R. Newell, proprietor of the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, states as follows:

Have you ever heard of a cure for a film on the eye of a horse or an ox? I was told of one eighteen or twenty years ago, and have been in practice of it ever since with perfect success.

I was brought to my mind by just having a proof of its successful application in a calf that had its eye hurt by a blow from another creature. A film formed over it, and it was thought its eye was lost. But by turning into the opposite ear a great spoonful of hog's fat, it was cured in 24 hours. I do not pretend to account for this, but I have seen it tried with success so often, that I think it ought to be made public, if it has not been before. I learned it of an Indian.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival on Wednesday, July 2d, of the packets New York from Liverpool, and Manchester from Havre, we have advices from Paris to the 24th, and London to the 25th of May.

The intelligence, being but a trifle later than that already received, is comparatively unimportant. There is nothing of interest from England, and little from Portugal, and that little, as usual, quite indecisive. There is the customary parade of triumph, present and future, by the Pedroites; but we do not perceive that they are making much headway.

In Spain, the Carlists still maintain a bold front, and do not appear to lose ground to the Queen's troops. Zumala Carreguy, the leading partisan of Don Carlos, is said to be pursuing his career in the North with unexampled ferocity. Col. O'Donnell, son of the Count D'Abisbal, was shot with a number of other prisoners, because they would not enlist under the banners of the Apostolicals. We presume his death will be speedily and signally avenged.

The funeral of LA FAYETTE took place in Paris on the 22d of May, and the last honors to the deceased hero were rendered with every testimony of universal admiration and poignant regret. The following account of the obsequies is taken from Galigani's Messenger:

From an early hour in the morning, the Rue d'Anjou St. Honore, in which the late lamented La Fayette is situated, and every street and passage in its vicinity, was crowded with citizens of Paris, hastening to pay their last tribute of respect and attachment to the illustrious deceased.

The funeral ceremony, from the public character of the deceased, both as a member of the Chambers of Deputies and a General, was invested by a government with all the imposing pomp which the attendance of numerous bodies of military, never fails to give to processions of this description; while the attendance of the National Guards, who came forward in immense numbers, to join in giving effect to this parting act of homage to their venerable colleague, and the crowded state of the streets leading to the Church of the Assumption, where the funeral ceremony was to be performed, and thence along the Rue de la Paix, the entire length of the Boulevard, and every spot near which the procession was to pass.

At a few minutes past nine, the body was brought down and deposited in the hearse, which was decorated with twelve tri-colored flags three at each corner; it was surmounted by plumes and had the letter L on various parts of the drapery, and was drawn by four black horses. The cordons of the hearse were held by four persons of distinction, friends of the deceased. After a few minutes spent in preliminary arrangements, the funeral march struck up, and the cortege began to move. The hearse was preceded by muffled drums, depositions from various legions of the National Guards of Paris, and the Banlieue. The 61st Regiment of the Line, and a regiment of Red Lancers. The hearse followed, which was immediately succeeded by the Deputations of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies; other deputations followed from various public bodies, among whom we perceived numbers of foreigners, particularly Americans and Poles. These were succeeded by *Chefs de Battalion* of the National Guards and the Line, and these again followed by other detachments of National Guards and troops of the Line, headed by muffled drums and a full military band; two pieces of cannon, and a detachment of 1st regiment of Artillery, with a numerous body of cavalry of the National Guards. Four of the Royal carriages, three private ones of the General, followed by another regiment of Lancers, several private carriages, and a body of the Municipal Guards, wound up the procession.

The immense crowds, and the small space left for the military, occasioned considerable confusion previous to arriving at the church, for want of room the hearse being stopped on one occasion more than a quarter of an hour. The coffin was then taken into the church, and the funeral ceremony being performed, the procession again proceeded; and, notwithstanding the incalculable crowds assembled, has passed the Rue de la Paix, and is now (as we are going to press) far advanced on the Boulevard, with the most perfect order and regularity.

All the Ministers on leaving the Council held by the King on the preceding day at the Tuilleries, went in a body to make a visit of condolence to the family of Gen. La Fayette. They were received by M. George La Fayette, and were conducted by him to view the body. An immense number of persons of all classes called in the course of the day and inscribed their names as participants in the general grief.

A meeting of American citizens in Paris took place at the hotel of our Legation on the 21st, to express their feelings on this mournful occasion, and to make arrangements for attending the funeral in a body. No less than seventeen States were represented, and a series of appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The attention of the people of Paris seems to have been entirely absorbed by the death and funeral obsequies of Gen-

eral Lafayette. We annex an account of the funeral from Galigani, and of the measures taken by the American citizens in Paris in consequence of the melancholy event. The French papers contain some additional details. One of them states, that an old and faithful servant carried on a cushion, immediately after the hearse, the decoration commemorate of the revolution of July, and that of the order of Cincinnati, being the only two ribbons which Lafayette would ever consent to wear. The following is a translation of the letter addressed by the President of the Chamber to his son in reply to one from him announcing his father's death.

SIR, AND DEAR COLLEAGUE,

The Chamber has learned, with deep sorrow, the loss she has just sustained. The death of General LA FAYETTE deprives the Chamber of one of its most illustrious members—of a great citizen, whom liberty has ever found faithful to her cause, in every period when she needed a defender. The revolution of July found him again at the head of that brave National Guard of Paris, whose patriotism and devotion have never failed to comport with the device of "Liberty, public order," inscribed on their banners.

The name of General Lafayette will ever remain celebrated in our annals. He will appear there amongst the principal founders of the constitutional monarchy, which he with us, cheered onward in its course, and which had his best wishes.

Accept, &c.
Signed,

DUPIN.

The Chamber of Deputies had voted the budget of receipts, and has thus closed its labors. It will probably not again be convoked, except to hear the word dissolution. All France appears tranquil at present. N. Y. Courier.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE DOWNING GAZETTE.

Washington City, June 27, 1834.

To my friends up in Downingville away down east in the state of Maine, and all the rest of the folks in America, greeting, as the lawyers say; not that I'm a lawyer, or take after lawyers in my way of thinking; but I've got upon such a piece of business now that I souse I shall have to be pretty particular how I speak. I say then, ladies and gentlemen, one and all greeting. I shall begin to publish my paper; to be called the Downing Gazette, the 4th of July, 1834. I always liked independent day from a boy. It always seemed to me to be a good day to begin things with. It turned out to be a capital good day to begin a nation, and I don't see any reason why it shouldn't be a good day to begin a newspaper.

Well, now about the name. I puzzled a good while about that; and perhaps some will think I haven't got the best name now, that ever was. But be that as it may, it is the best I could think on. I thought I must get my own name wove into it somehow or other, for I am in favor of having every tub stand on its own bottom. I have no idea of this shying into newspapers behind other folks names, as they do in three quarters of the newspapers all over the country. You will see Mr. so and so stand at the top of the paper in great fair letters, as editor and proprietor and all that, but 9 times out of 10 I guess it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to find out who writes the articles in them; and if they throw mud all over creation, you can see who throws it. Now I say I have no opinion of this skulking away behind other folks names. Let every man bear his own burdens and look his neighbor plainly in the face, and then we shall know who is who and what is what. Therefore I concluded to call my paper after my own name. So I got along as far as the Downing, by clear plain reasoning. Well then I wanted another name just to put on tother side to balance. And here I was stuck again. At last I happened to take up my old friend Langs New York Gazette, it kind of sounded so soft and sizzling, it hit my ear to a te, and I clapped it right on, and I think it makes a pretty respectable name. So I got at the last end of the name by what folks call taste. Not that kind of taste they have when they eat bread and butter, but a kind of something they carry about in their upper story that shows them how to tell a hawk from a hand saw or rather when to use a hawk and when a hand saw.

Well, now for the reasons what made me set out to print a paper. In the first place I've always had a kind of itching to keep writing, ever since I begun my letters to the Portland Courier, January 1830. And in the next place, I've seen so much mischief going on since I've been about the world a little, that I feel as though it was some body's duty to try to put it down.

And then again, our politics have got to going on in such a bad way, it seems as if the whole country was all going to turn into federalists. I can't bear the thought of that, for I was always a republican from a little boy. And I mean to go to work again and see if I can't unravel this snarl that we've got into, so that we can go along straight as a stream of chalk, just as we used in old Jefferson's times. I wasn't old enough to know much about it, but Uncle Joshua says there was more straight forward patriotism to be found in them times in one week than you can

come across now in a whole year.

Well now about what I'm a going to put into my paper. In the first place I mean to put the truth into it, for that would be a kind of curiosity, being it's so seldom truth gets into the newspapers, and when it does, it is so mixed up with some kind of obsequy or other that you can't tell it when you see it. So I think truth will be a pretty good thing to put in it, for it once gets noised round the newspapers has the truth in it, most every body will be running after it.

And then I mean to put in considerable light literature, and stories, and poetry; and anecdotes and so on, for folks love to read them are things. A good many of my folks up in Downingville will write for me. Uncle Joshua is first rate at figuring, and he's agoin to take hold of the post Office Reports and see if he can cypher to the bottom of it. And cousin Nabby has promised to write about one thing and another, and sometimes a little poetry just to fill up with.

And along in the course of the year I shall try to put in once in a while some pretty cute pieces to please the women folks and the children.

Well, now about the terms. I shall make my paper, about half as large as a common news paper, and charge a dollar a year cash down. The editor of the Portland Courier is going to print it for me and take care of the money matters. So if any body wants it they must send him a dollar and then the paper will be sent to 'em a year. What don't take 'em a year can have 'em for four pence a piece.

If my friends a good way off, say in New York and Philadelphia, and Washington, and all along the shore, should want any of 'em they better club together as many as they can and send the money in one letter.

So hoping for a better acquaintance, I subscribe myself the public's humble servant.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

To make "assurance doubly sure" that the Major has actually abandoned the cause of his old friend, the General, and espoused that of the Whigs, we subjoin his

SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. In which the old declaration of '76, is worked over and transmogrified, and brought down so as to apply to the present times.

DECLARATION.

When in the course of public events it becomes necessary for a man to turn over a new leaf in politics, a decent respect for them that lag behind and continue to read the old page, requires that he should declare the causes which impel him to go ahead.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that under our constitution and government one man is as good as another, and has just as good a right to lead his neighbor by the nose as his neighbor has to lead him by the nose. Prudence indeed would dictate, that noses which have long been led about by the fingers of others should not for light and transient causes be pulled away from the fingers that lead them; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more inclined to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by following the dictates of their own judgment. Such has been the patient sufferance of three quarters of our folks, and such is now the necessity which constrains us to look about and see where the shoe pinches.

The history of king PARTY, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over our folks; to prove this let facts be exhibited to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has refused to pass laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would vote just as he told 'em to, and relinquish the right of thinking for themselves; a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has threatened to dissolve representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has made officers dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent out swarms of officers to harass the people and eat out their substance.

He has constrained our fellow citizens to engage in bitter warfare against their countrymen.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us—we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

We have warned our brethren of the consequences, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connexion and harmony. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which announces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the independent chaps

up in Downingville, in the name of the whigs all over the country, solemnly publish and declare that the people of the United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent voters, and that they are absolved from all allegiance to king Party; and that as free and independent voters they have full power and right to hold caucusses and conventions as often as they please, and finally to do all other acts and things which independent voters may have a right to do. And for the support of this declaration we mutually pledge to each other our hearts and hands, and feet and legs, that we will turn out every election day, and go to the polls, and vote for the best men we can find, in spite of king Party and all his understrappers.

Written by Major Downing in behalf of the whigs of Downingville and elsewhere; and published this 4th day of July 1834.

The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who dates from one of the United States ships, near Genoa, thus describes a remarkable phenomenon;

"We stood off from the coast during the night, and this morning are almost becalmed in the centre of the Gulf of Genoa, with the views of land in every direction. In the north and east are the lofty snow sprinkled Apennines, stretching from the head of the Gulf, far down the centre of Italy; on the south the Islands of Gorgona and Capre with Elba in the background, in the north-west, the Alps, lying upon the waters in fantastic outlines of blue, splendidly fringed with white and silver.

For the first time in my life, I have been favoured with a sight of the optical phenomenon, of an image, cast upon a cloud, by the reflection and refraction of the rays of light through a hazy atmosphere. A vessel some ten or twelve miles distant, with "HULL DOWN," in sea phraseology, was distinctly seen several times in the course of two or three hours to be surmounted by an inverted fac-simile, including the hull, having every appearance of a sail of the same kind traversing the sky upside down. The island of Gorgona, also, was up in similar images, far above the horizon, the straight line of its water edge standing against the sky, while another of its head lands and summit of the same coloring as the island, extended from it to the land itself. No one on ship board, I believe, had ever witnessed a similar exhibition before.

Another phenomenon of less singular character, has also occurred two or three times during the morning, the existence of two currents of air about the ship, at the same time, by which the lower sails have been for some minutes "taken aback" and been kept so, while the canvasses above have been filled for an opposite direction.

The calmness of the weather and a light head wind, have taken from us the hope of getting into port to day, but the sublime scenes of the Apennines, marked extensively from our present position by the magnificent road, lately cut along the sides; and in many points near their summits, rivaling it is said the passage of the Sampson and Mount Cenis in its grandeur; and the towns and hamlets, the churches and convents, valleys and plantations at their bases, in near view, we are not impatient of detention, even from Genoa, "THE SUPERS."

THE PENNY DAILY GAZETTE.

A little paper under this title, has just come out in the city of New York. It is favorable to the principles of the whigs. The following from his opening address, displays patriotic eloquence and fervour:

"The question remains yet to be decided, whether mankind are capable of self-government. Experiment after experiment has been tried in different ages; and in all cases of any considerable extent these experiments have failed. Greece tried it; but the eloquence of her Demosthenes could not save her from the yoke of the Macedonian. Rome tried it; but the dagger of her Brutus merely transferred her liberties from the grasp of one despot to that of another. France tried it; but all the patriotism of her Lafayette was insufficient to preserve her from Jacobin anarchy and military despotism. To all these fatal experiments do the enemies of liberty exultingly point, as evidences that the scheme of republican government is visionary and impracticable. As a *dernier resort*, we refer them to our beloved country. Here, isolated from the monarchies of the old world, freedom seems once more for all to have unfurled her flag, either to triumph, and to extend her empire hence throughout the wide earth, or to be baffled, and to take her everlasting flight from among men.

Thus situated, with the custody of human freedom, civil and religious committed to our care, the crisis is arrived when the question is to be tested whether we shall go the way of all republics hitherto, and tamely submit to military despotism; or nobly sustain our freedom, and with that freedom the hopes of our race."

GOLD.

Mr. Jones of Georgia, says the Journal of Commerce, estimates the product of American gold the next year, at \$2,500,000. Mr. Campbell P. White, the member from the city of New York, the

product of this year at \$2,400,000. The first sum is stated to be nearly one-third of the aggregate gold product of the world. Peruvian wonders bid fair to be eclipsed by those of the United States.

The effect of the gold bills passed by the present Congress, is an advance of six and two thirds per cent, upon the present standard of the eagle. This will make (says the Journal of Commerce,) an eagle and half eagle of the present coinage, to be worth exactly \$16, instead of 15, as before the passage of the bill.

Great expectations are held out as if the gold bills were to make gold currency as plenty as copper. There will be less inducement to export gold in consequence of its advanced value at home. Gold, however, will continue to be, we suspect, the subject chiefly of deposits, and not of circulation, for the reason that bank notes are carried with more convenience. We see no good whatever that is to result, except to increase the value of eagles and half eagles in the hands of actual holders. There is a great plenty of silver in the country, and always will be, while notes under five dollars are prohibited, and there is no reason why a silver currency should not be as good as one of gold. For more importance (for political objects,) has been attached to the subject than it deserved. Rd. Whig.

A GOLD TERRAPIN.

The Lynchburg Virginian says: "A gentleman from Booker's Gold Mine reports that he saw a small gold terrapin, taken from the mine, for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather thongs that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine, which had been under water two hundred years. From such observations, we may infer that silver is sometimes in a gaseous state, and if so gold may be; and in that way this curious little terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal. The extraordinary price offered for this non descript will no doubt lead to its careful preservation."

A firm of brick makers, in Mount Vernon, Ohio, have succeeded in getting a new brick machine into operation, and with complete success. It operates by pressure and manufactures (as the Mount Vernon Gazette states) the very best quality of bricks out of "dry clay." There is a pressure of more than fifty tons upon every brick; it comes from the press as smooth as plates of polished steel can produce. One horse makes 20 such pressures in a minute.

A blacksmith in Virginia has invented a machine for striking, which enables blacksmiths to dispense with a striker, and at the same time, perform with the aid of those machines, double the amount of work which they can with the aid of the best strikers. The machine is propelled by the foot in the ordinary manner of turning a lathe. The inventor has secured a patent right.

There is a man on Long Island, by the name of John H. Smith, aged 91 years, whose posterity to the fifth generation amounts to 300 now living, and not as intemperate person amongst them. A few days ago, they all spent an afternoon together at the same house."

As a refutation of the charge that the Senate did nothing but reject nominations made by the President during the late session of Congress, the National Intelligencer states that there were *four hundred and forty nine* confirmed, and only *seventeen* rejected. Star.

New York July 1.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.—Col. F. G. Skinner, of Baltimore, passenger in the Erie, Captain Funk, is bearer of the letter of condolence from the President of the United States, addressed to the family of Lafayette, by the unanimous request of both houses of Congress, to express the sorrow of the whole American people on the death of the illustrious patriot and friend of our country. Com. Adv.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—We learn, says the New York Evening Post, that among the passengers by the North America is Theodore Sedgwick, jr. esq. Bearer of Despatches from Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, to this government. The French Government, after long delay, has at last given up the original papers of the ships illegally captured. The French Government has also consented to give up copies of the decisions by which the condemnation of those vessels was made. Mr. Sedgwick, we learn, is the bearer of the original ship's papers. It may be inferred from these being sent at the present time that Mr. Livingston entertains full confidence, that at the next session of the Chambers of Deputies funds will be appropriated to carry into effect the treaty concluded with Mr. Rives.

A market house is to be erected in Philadelphia, the roof metallic plates, supported by iron columns.

EVIL BOROUGHS.

Wednesday, July 23.

On Sunday July 20th, Messrs. Samuel J. Johnson and William W. Spear were ordained Deacons in St. Matthews Church in this place, by the Rt. Rev. Lewis S. Lee.

The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman from 2d Corinthians IV. 5; and a forcible and impressive address delivered by the Bishop of the nature and duties of the office of deacon. The candidates were presented by the Rev. William M. Green, Rector of the parish. Both the gentlemen ordained are graduates of our State University.

Mr. Johnston was for some time a member of the bar in the eastern part of this state, and Mr. Spear has just completed his theological course of the "General Seminary" in New York. The former is destined for Calvary Church, Wadesborough; The latter is appointed a Missionary for Buncombe county.

AFFLICTING CATASTROPHE.

A fatal accident occurred at Milledgeville, on the 4th instant, which has overwhelmed our community with astonishment and grief. Our most estimable fellow-citizen, the Hon. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, has fallen by his own hand! Discharging the arduous functions of a high office with distinguished ability, esteemed and beloved by his fellow citizens, possessing in an extraordinary degree the confidence of his political opponents, blessed in his domestic relations and in those relations a most amiable and affectionate man, of unblemished morals, entertaining a profound regard for the truths of revealed religion, who could have expected this fatal act from such a man, so situated? It is no doubt the effect of aberration of mind. He is the victim of despondency, that gloomy scourge of the student. Laboring for some months past under this depressing disease, a deep despondency had settled over him; he feared that the faculties of his mind were impaired; the awful apprehension of insanity, was a sword piercing his brain; it became the terrible disease of his soul. In an agony of despair, believing himself insane, he committed the fatal act.

Milledgeville mourns with deep sensibility, the untimely fate of this talented and virtuous man. The state is bereaved of one of her most valuable sons.

Milledgeville (Ga.) Union.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.—John G. Polhill, esq. has been appointed by the Governor, Judge of the Superior Courts of Ocmulgee circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar.

For the Recorder.

Pleasant Hill Temperance Society.

The second annual meeting of the Pleasant Hill Temperance Society, was held on the 4th inst. at Pleasant Hill Meeting House, in Chatham county; present all the officers, viz: the Hon. John Long, jr., President, Hiram Vestal, vice-president, and J. T. Vestal, secretary. The meeting was called to order by the chair, and the list of members was then called over, the number 175. The constitution, laws and regulations were then read, as also the journal of the last meeting; the chair then suggested that resolutions were in order. William Albright, esq. then offered the following as an amendment to a resolution offered at a former meeting, and postponed to the present:

Resolved, That this meeting regard the practice of treating with ardent spirit on electioneering occasions, as a great hindrance to the prosperity of the temperance cause, demoralizing to the community, and always fraught with evil and pernicious consequences, and ought to be discountenanced by every christian, patriot and philanthropist.

On the second reading of the above resolution it was unanimously adopted.

The corresponding secretary was called on for reports, if any; when he arose and communicated a letter which he had received as correspondent, from the secretary of the N. C. S. T. S.; which was received and ordered to be recorded.

The Rev. Alexander Albright then arose and begged leave to read a preamble connected with two resolutions, which was read as follows:

Whereas, in the opinion of this society, not only this, but other temperance societies also, have not heretofore labored in vain; but have witnessed their efforts in the great cause of temperance already crowned with consequences highly beneficial to many of their fellow creatures.

Resolved, That we anticipate from the present indications of public sentiment, that the day is drawing nigh when important advantages will accrue from the temperance cause to the community, civil and religious.

Resolved, Therefore, that instead of relaxing, we will endeavor laudably to exert our influence to impart a new impetus to the temperance reformation, by discountenancing the distillation, distribution and consumption (as a drink) of intoxicating liquors.

After reading the above, he delivered an address of considerable length and to much to the purpose. The resolutions were again read and adopted unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Staly offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this society do individually pledge themselves to use every exertion to influence some one or more of their friends to sign the temperance pledge, on or before our next semi-annual meeting.

After reading the above, he arose and delivered an address in support of his resolution, and was followed by William Albright, esq. also in favor of the resolution, when it was again read and adopted.

The chair then gave an invitation to all who might be disposed to join the society to sign the pledge, when twenty-five persons gave in their names.

The society then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were duly elected: Col. James C. Wren for president; Mr. Eli Euliss, vice president; Mr. Jesse Hardgrave recording secretary, and Robert Woody, corresponding secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to assist the Rev. E. Crutchfield in forming a Temperance Society at Rocky River Meeting house; Wm. Albright, M. Staly, H. Vestal, B. Way, D. Stoner and Robert Woody compose said committee.

On motion, delegates were appointed to represent this society at the next meeting of the county society, to be held at Pittsborough, Chatham county; William Albright, Owen Hadley, and Robert Woody were appointed.

William Albright, esq. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the editors in this state friendly to Temperance, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the editor of the Greensborough Patriot, Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register.

By Mr. Jesse Hardgrave, **Resolved,** That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the presidents and secretary's, for their zealous labors during the last year in the temperance cause.

The society adjourned till the third Saturday in August, to meet at Cane Creek in Orange county.

J. T. VESTAL, R. Sec.

REPORT

Hawfields and Cross Roads Temperance Society.

July 4th, 1834.

The first effort in this section of country to form a society in opposition to the use of ardent spirit as a common drink, was made on the 5th of September 1829. At that time only twenty-five persons adopted the principle of total abstinence.

The society was not organized until the 25th December following; and in one year after its formation there were 180 members. On the 24th of October, 1831, the second year of its existence, there were 291 members; four or five of them had been very intemperate. At this time seven or eight distilleries had been discontinued, and one merchant had ceased to trade in ardent spirit. In November, 1832, there were 375 members, and nine or ten distilleries had been stopped from the belief that such establishments are an evil in society. For the year 1833 there was no account taken of the progress of the society.

This institution has been in operation less than five years; yet the number who have joined it, from its commencement to the present time, is 460. Nine have died, eleven removed, and three have withdrawn from the society. The number of members now is 437. Two merchants have given up the sale of ardent spirits, and the society owe them a debt of gratitude for the good they have thus effected. The number of distilleries permanently stopped cannot be ascertained, as nearly all suspended operations last winter from the scarcity of grain. It is known however that there were but three kept up any part of the year. There are but four places within the limits of the society where ardent spirits are sold, and but few persons who use it to excess.

Within the last four years there has been a manifest reformation in regard to intemperance in the county generally. The practice of candidates furnishing ardent spirits gratuitously to the people on public occasions, has been discontinued; and the friends of good order and temperate habits have abundant reason to rejoice and persevere.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

(Continued.)

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Den ex dem. Richar H. Ballard et al. v. Tilly W. Carr, from Hertford, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of James Ricks v. George Hayworth, from Guilford affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Thomas Foster v. James Frost from Rowan, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion

of the Court in the case of Neill H. Horton v. Samuel Child, from Orange, affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Doe on demise of Dodson and others v. Simon W. Green, from Warren, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of the Commissioners of Plymouth v. John C. Pettijohn, from Washington, affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of King, Chairman of Iredell Court, v. Howard, from Iredell, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a Procedendo.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Buncombe Turnpike Co. v. Newland, from Buncombe, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Den on demise of Goodfree and Wife v. Cartwright, from Camden, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Jane M. Ott, v. Grice and others, from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in case of Goodman's Admr. v. Admr. of Copeland, from Gates, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Charles S. Moore v. William Watson, from Bertie, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Souther, assignee of Britain, v. Davenport, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below.

It becomes our painful duty to record a deed, which is almost too shocking for recital, and which has created sensations of the most painful nature in our community. On the 5th instant, while a white girl, of about 12 or 13 years of age, was engaged in picking blackberries about a mile from the city, she was assaulted by a negro man, who, after considerable resistance on her part, effected his infernal purpose. The perpetrator of this atrocious deed has thus far eluded detection; but we are in hopes, from the measures that have been taken, that he will yet be discovered, and receive the punishment his villany merits.

Raleigh Star.

A few days ago, while three individuals were in pursuit of a runaway negro, in this county, one of the party stumbled over a log, and, as he fell, his gun was accidentally discharged; the contents of which entering the neck of the negro, killed him instantaneously. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body, who returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

Fayetteville, July 1.

OUR RAIL ROAD.

We are much gratified to state, under the superintendence of the energetic President of the Rail Road Company, (Jas. Seawell, esq.) this work is progressing rapidly, and that the portion now in progress of execution, (say through the limits of the town,) will be completed in a few weeks. A part of the work, about half a mile in length, is already completed, and we have had the pleasure, with hundreds of our fellow citizens, of enjoying a ride upon it. Such of our friends from the country, as desire to see with their own eyes, what can be accomplished by the power of one horse upon a rail road, would do well to pay a visit. They may there see thirty persons, in a car weighing as much as themselves, altogether about 7 or 8000 lbs. drawn with ease by one horse.

The road is constructed in the most simple and economical manner. It is worth a visit from those who have not enjoyed the pleasure of seeing this modern wonder.

Observer.

The President of the United States has left Washington for the "Hermitage," his residence in Tennessee, where it is expected he will remain until October.

John Robertson, esq. has been elected to Congress, from the Richmond district in Virginia, vice Andrew Stevenson, esq. resigned.

A treaty has been concluded, we understand (says the Milledgeville Recorder) with a delegation of the Cherokee Indians now at Washington, by which they cede their whole territory embraced in the states of Georgia, Tennessee, N. Carolina and Alabama. The terms are said to be so liberal to the Indians, that no doubt is entertained of a speedy removal of the whole tribe west of the Mississippi, in the event of its ratification by the Senate.

At a meeting of the board for the examination of Midshipmen, which assembled at Baltimore in May and adjourned on the 14th June, sixty nine gentlemen were examined and found qualified for promotion; of whom the following are from this state: William H. Burges, Henry J. Paul, William T. Muse, John T. Williams and James W. Cooke. Warrants have been granted, bearing date 14th June, 1834.

DREADFUL RIOTS.

The worst anticipations of the day have been realized. For five hours our city has been the prey of an infuriated mob, or rather mobs, who have been carrying destruction before them in every direction. All the efforts of the watch, and of the military, as they were conducted, have not availed to stay the work of desolation, nor scarcely to retard its progress. Probably not less than one thousand troops have been on duty, including two squadrons of cavalry.

Mr. Tappan's store was attacked at half past nine last evening, by a number of boys and men, who fired volleys of stones and broke the upper windows, but did not attempt to force the doors. The mob were suspicious that there were things behind the door to which they did not wish to be introduced.

On the first appearance of the watch they scattered, and after standing about in squads for some time, dispersed, and before 11 o'clock had all withdrawn to other scenes of action. The missiles, only in one instance, were sufficiently powerful to break the window shutters.

[Many other houses were attacked and some totally destroyed, and several persons wounded or otherwise abused.]

Half past 3 o'clock, A. M.—The mob have disappeared, after fairly exhausting themselves by the work of destruction. All is now quiet throughout the city. Whether these scenes are to be renewed yet again, the event will decide. If the presence of the Governor is necessary in order to enable the troops to act efficiently, and sustain the majesty of the laws, we say, let him be sent for without delay. Such a state of things as the present cannot be endured.

Journal of Com.

RIOT AT NEWARK.

What are we coming to? Where are these mischiefs to end? We had indeed hoped that, grievous as they were, they would be confined to our ill fated island. But we were deceived in that hope, and learn that like results, springing from like causes, occurred last evening at Newark.

It seems that the Rev. Mr. Weeks, who has been recently inoculated with the amalgamation infection, introduced a coloured man into his pulpit last evening, against the previously ascertained will of the people. When the populace found this out, they entered the church in great numbers, took the latter forcibly from the pulpit, conveyed him to the jail, threatening to tear it down if the jailor did not receive him—locked him up—and then returned to the church, broke the windows, tore down the pulpit and pews, and reduced the edifice to a shell.

Com. Adm.

Public Sentiment.—The return of the members of Congress to their homes, has given the people an opportunity to express their feelings in relation to the conduct of the Representatives during the last session. In Philadelphia, Senators Webster, Poindexter, Mangum, Frelinghuysen, were received with every demonstration of respect, were honored guests at the great Whig Celebration of the 4th July, when each made a speech in reply to a complimentary toast. Col. Benton was in the same City about the same time, and though he gave notice that "he would be happy to see his friends at the American Hotel," he was suffered to pass away with little attention of any kind.

Senator Frelinghuysen was received with enthusiasm at home. Mr. Beardsley, who wished to see Credit and Commerce perish rather than the U. S. Bank should be rechartered, was mobbed at Patterson, N. J.

Fayetteville Observer.

ATTENTION!

Hillsborough Artillery. YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Hillsborough, on the Saturday of the county court, for the purpose of drill and court martial.

WM. BROWN, Major, Artillery Regiment 31—

July 21.

Bethmont Academy.

THE Autumnal session of this Academy will commence on the third Monday of this month.

Terms of tuition per session of five months Latin and Greek languages, \$10 00 English Grammar, Geography, &c. 7 50 Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic, 4 00 Boarders can find comfortable accommodations at the moderate price of five dollars per month.

James Morrow.

July 11th, 31—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, as executor to the estate of ABRAHAM MOORE, deceased, of Person county, hereby gives notice to the legatees and all others whom it may concern, that he is now ready to settle with each of them when called upon.

R. R. MOORE.

Person county, July 21. 31—3w

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, on the 11th day of July, a red and white spotted cow, about eight years old, marked by a swallow-fork and underbit in the left ear, and a swallow-fork in the right. The owner of the cow will please come forward to the subscriber, living one mile south-west of Newlin's mill, on Haw river, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JESSE CRUTCHFIELD.

July 23. 31—3wp

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY. SECOND CLASS—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM. To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Wednesday the 27th day of August 1834.

Stevenson & Points, Managers.

CAPITAL \$5,000

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|----|---------|
| 1 Prize of | \$5,000 | is | \$5,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 3,000 | is | 3,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 2,000 | is | 2,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 1,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 500 | is | 5,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 300 | is | 3,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 200 | is | 2,000 |
| 20 Prizes of | 100 | is | 2,000 |
| 60 Prizes of | 50 | is | 3,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 20 | is | 2,000 |
| 300 Prizes of | 10 | is | 3,000 |
| 20,000 Prizes of | 4 | is | \$5,000 |

20,523 Prizes amounting to \$120,000 19,477 Blanks

40,000 Tickets.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Mode of Drawing.

To be drawn on the High and Low System. The 20,000 Prizes of \$4 to be awarded to the High and Low division, to be determined by that which may draw the Capital Prize of \$5,000 so that the holder of two tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize and may draw three. The numbers from 1 to 20,000 inclusive are low, and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are high. All the prizes above the denomination of \$4 are put into one wheel, and all the numbers in another, the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All Prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. A package of 10 whole Tickets in this Lottery will cost \$40 and must draw nett \$12

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for \$33, get the Manager's certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw over \$17 that being the amount of the \$4 prizes, that each package must draw. Packages of shares in proportion—say
A certificate for 10 whole Tickets \$33
do do do do Halves 11.50
do do do do Quarters 5.75
All orders from a distance by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets in our previous Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to "Stevenson & Points, Salisbury, N. C." & an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after the event.
Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.
ALLEN PARKS, Agent.
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA, July 23. 31—14d

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to Wm. F. Strudwick & Co. and Wm. F. Strudwick individually, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
July 23. 31—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to call and settle immediately, for I am in want of money at this time.
All those who wish to pay Cash for BOOTS or SHOES, can get them at my shop at short notice, for I am determined to give no more credit.
ASAPH BROWN.
July 15. 31—3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May term, 1834.

Just. Boggs } Just. Ex.
v.
Peter Boggs.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on 4th Monday in August next, and then and there enter his defence, that judgment will be rendered against him by default.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. 31—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May term, 1834.

Duncan Cameron } Petition to build
v.
Mary Woods and James Woods. } a water grist-mill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, new here, that James Woods, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this county, but is an inhabitant of another state; it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the said James Woods appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there file his answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, this 4th Monday in May 1834.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. 31—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May term, 1834.

John Cates, adm. } Original attachment.
v.
Thomas Cates.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to reply and plead to issue that judgment by default will be taken against him.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. 31—



ONE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Again the glorious morn returns,
When first our Son of Freedom rose;
Again each patriot bosom burns,
As loud his nation's anthem flows.
Wake Columbia's natal lay,
Hail all hail to Freedom's day.
O Liberty, with unquench'd beams,
D flue thy light from Pole to Pole;
Till o'er Slavery's grave it gleams,
And Freedom's choral peal shall roll.
Earth no tyrant power shall see,
Man was made by Nature free.
New-England! from thy altars came
The kindling sparks of freedom's fire;
Then guard, with watchful care, its flame,
Nor let the holy blaze expire.
Here while Nature's circles turn,
Liberty's bright flame shall burn.
Should thy sun set in anach night,
May its last radiance gild the west;
First on our hill tops dawn'd its light,
There may its fading splendor rest.
Long may freedom's wreath of light
Crown our Eagle's starry flight.

THE FATAL PASSION.

"Thank Heaven!" said William Harding, as he threw himself on his bed—"Thank Heaven I am not a gambler!" and after a day of extraordinary exertion he composed himself to rest.

William Harding was a young man—lawyer—and had attained to considerable eminence in his profession. He had been that day engaged in defending a client whose crimes had brought him under the cognizance of the law, from the penalties of which no talent and no effort had been sufficient to save him. And yet but a few years had elapsed since that very man had been an ornament of society, the pride of his friends. To what, then, were all his follies and his vices traceable? To an inordinate and an invincible thirst for gaming; that demon that once having fixed its vulture claws upon the human heart, maintains its seat until it drags its victim to perdition.

When the young lawyer awoke on the following morning, his thoughts naturally reverted to the scenes of the preceding day. He thought of his client, now a convicted criminal, as he was in the days of his boyhood, when at school—the first in their studies as he was in their amusements. He thought of him in after life, admired by the young, respected by the more advanced in years, courted, admired by all. He traced him as he gradually descended from that proud eminence to which his talents and his worth had raised him, till he found him, as he had so lately witnessed, pale, trembling, and speechless, in the presence of an assembled court; and he said to himself—"It is not possible, with such an example before me, that I shall ever, become a gambler!"

But the recollection of the calamities of others is as evanescent as the dews of the morning; and he who is uninstructed by parental precepts, and unstrengthened by religious feeling, will scarcely be deterred from error by the punishment of those who have wandered from the path of rectitude.

Business of a professional character called William Harding to Natchez, and in less than twelve months after the above mentioned occurrence, we find him on board one of those moving places, the steamboats of the Mississippi. To one who has travelled on the Western waters it is needless to say, that on board those boats the voyager will meet many of the luxuries, as well as many of the vices, of our large cities; and among the rest gaming is permitted to an almost unlimited extent. From Pittsburgh to Cincinnati our lawyer had resolutely withstood every temptation to play, and had as positively refused to join with those who rioted in the inebriating cup. Yet the force of example, the effect of ridicule, and the comparative solitude in which he found himself at length overcame him; and though he still avoided the tables where vast sums were continually passing from the possession of one to that of another, yet before he reached Louisville, he found himself for the first time in his life a drunkard.

But who does not know that in crime, as in almost every thing else, it is the first step that is most difficult or painful? And who does not see that to yield once to intemperance is to deprive one's self of the only safeguard—an habitual, an invariable abstinence? Alas! when this barrier is passed, we have laid bare our weakness to the enemy, and are at his mercy. How imperceptibly are the links in the great chain of crime connected, and yet how firmly! The drunkard is almost always a gambler, as the latter is ever, to a certain extent, intemperate; and thus, during the artificial excitement of a fresh debauch, our traveller made his first offering at the shrine of fortune. "The shrine of Fortune? No, the practised sharper plays a sure game. He is the arbiter of fate—and if he trifles for a time, it is because he knows he has his victim in his grasp."

The vessel arrived at Natchez, and it was with a feeling of satisfaction that our hero reflected that the state of his funds

varied little from what it was before he entered on the hazardous enterprise; and he inwardly vowed that no consideration should ever tempt him to risk one cent in any game of chance, or put the incarnate fiend into his lips to steal away his senses. The business that had called William Harding to Natchez was to settle the estate of an uncle who had died suddenly, leaving his affairs unarranged and an only child—a daughter—as his heiress, with no other relative than the young lawyer, who, by her father's last request, had been sent for immediately after his decease.

He had never seen his cousin, and indeed had scarcely ever heard of her, so that it was with no other than the merest professional feelings that he sought out the residence of Emily Worthington. But it is well known that cousins are dangerous creatures, especially when young, and beautiful, and amiable and wealthy. The slight relationship gives license to a certain degree of familiarity, which almost always ripens into a feeling warmer and more endearing than that of mere kindred. And this in the present instance it proved, for Emily Worthington was a girl of no ordinary character, and the heart of William Harding was threatened, stormed, and conquered, long before the affairs of his deceased relative were adjusted; while his cousin, to whom the addresses of a northern suitor were as new as they were interesting, soon learned to count the hours of his absence with a sickness of heart from hope deferred, and catch the sound of his approaching footsteps with a thrill of joy that told the secret of her virgin breast—she loved. Had the affections of Emily Worthington ever been engaged by another, her cousin might have spent some time in discovering how much they were fixed upon himself. But woman, in her first love, is so wholly won—so little does she care to conceal the depth of her attachment, that even when she first whispers to herself—"I love"—her lover reads the secret in her eyes. It was thus with them.

"Cousin," said he, "how do you like young Vili?" "I do not like him," replied Emily, "he is proud and overbearing, vain of his person, and a professed duellist; and worse than all, he is a gambler." A pang shot to the young man's heart as he spoke—it was but momentary, for though conscious that he too had played, he thought upon his vow, he remembered the fate of his client, and he had no fears for his future forbearance. "True, cousin," he replied in a few moments, "true, he is all you say; and yet the world!" "The world! and do you too join the world against me?" she exclaimed. "Why, as to that," replied her cousin, half jesting, half instigated by a feeling of jealousy which spite of himself he had entertained of the young Spaniard: "as to that I can't exactly say. Vili's a proper man, a marvellous proper man, and women love to have their eyes delighted; then he's a rich man, mighty rich I am told, and wealth and equipage have conquered many a female heart; and more than all, he boasts himself a universal favorite—and where was there ever a woman yet that didn't love a gallant, gay Lothario? Besides," continued he, "I've seen it in your eyes."

"Never!" cried Emily, as the blood rushed to her forehead, "never has eye beheld me look upon that man with any feelings but of abhorrence and disgust. I tell you, were Augustus Vili all that man can paint or woman dream of manly beauty—were all the wealth of both the Indies his, and I reduced to want, to beggary, and he a suitor at my feet, I would not be his wife; and for the rest, to any one but you I would not deign reply; but to you, to you I can but call it cruel, very cruel."

"Forgive me," cried William, seizing her hand, "forgive me, dearest cousin, I did but jest; believe me, my heart could never sanction words to wound you. My heart—it throbs and thrills when near to yours, 'tis yours—ah! do not turn away—will you not speak to me! will you not pardon me, Emily?" She was not inexorable—what maiden in love ever yet was so? "The affairs of his uncle required some few months longer of his attention—they elapsed—and twelve months after her father's death, William Harding led his heiress to the altar, and proceeded to New Orleans, where they had determined to fix their abode."

The description which Emily Worthington had given of Augustus Vili was true to the letter; his figure was not more perfect than he was himself aware of. Descended from one of the oldest Spanish families of New Orleans, he was naturally proud; accustomed from his childhood to be obeyed, no wonder that he was overbearing; and his temper having been frequently exercised on those unwilling to tolerate it, and having been so often obliged to give them what the world calls satisfaction as to render duelling to him a pastime; finally having spent the greater part of his life in New Orleans, it would have been strange indeed had he been other than a gambler. It was no less true, as her cousin said, that Augustus Vili was, or boasted himself to be a universal favorite among the gentler sex; it was certain that he was a general admirer of female beauty, and few of the reigning belles had not at some time the homage of his heart, though of the heart itself he took especial care never to make an offer. His at-

tentions to Emily Worthington, though he could not but perceive they were received with reluctance, were marked and manifold; the more so perhaps that he was piqued at her coolness, and determined to overcome it. When therefore the increasing attachment between the cousins became apparent, his first thought was to rid himself of this rival as he had frequently done in other cases; and with this view he would gladly have fastened a quarrel upon him; but the coolness, the firmness, and the uniformly gentlemanly manners of the young lawyer had always prevented such a result; and when at last the marriage actually occurred, he abandoned all thought of such attempt, but inwardly resolved to punish Emily for her disdain, and her husband for interfering between him and one on whom he had fixed his admiring eyes. How he contemplated accomplishing these ends, as well as how he succeeded, will be disclosed in the sequel.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE BIBLE THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE.

We have received a neat little volume, published by F. W. Utick, Philadelphia, at the request of the Young Men of the Baptist Church, in that city, comprising a sermon delivered before the young men of the Philadelphia Institute, March 16, 1834. The subject chosen for this discourse is, "The Bible the Young Man's Guide"—the text from Proverbs vi. 23:—"For the commandment is a lamp, and the law is light, and reproofs of instruction are the way of life." This sermon contains many excellent precepts, designed to be useful to the young, and some passages bear the impress of superior talent—and are written in a style of uncommon beauty. The following passage forcibly exhibits the worthlessness of knowledge, when not connected with high-toned morality.

Boston Journal.

"When we visit the classic, but profaned ruins of Athens and Rome, and ask the page of history, where is the freedom immortalized by the thrilling rhetoric of Demosthenes, and the polished orations of Cicero?—the answer will be, knowledge became prodigal, and liberty departed, or sunk into exile. Proud Greece, therefore, and imperial Rome, held their eminence and disunion only as they bowed before the altar of morality. The achievements of knowledge truly are great and marvellous. Knowledge has transformed the ocean into the highway of nations. It has made steam, wind, wave, heat and cold minister to the comforts and elegancies of life. It has made the rough, insensible marble speak and breathe. It has made the pencil of Raphael give body and soul to color, light and shade. It has enabled the magnet, the mysterious polarity of the loadstone, to conduct man over the trackless bosom of the deep, to the islands of the sea; while by the glass it has introduced astonished man to the grandeur of a thousand worlds. It has ranged the earth, dove into the sea, and stretched its hand to the heavens. And then, for the want of moral ballast—the temper of the Gospel in the soul—it has maddened the mind, inflated the brain, poisoned the heart, and turned man back to ignorance; or sunk him down into worse than Pagan idolatry."

We also extract a portion of the author's remarks on *Infidelity*:

"In this address considerable has been said about infidel principles. The number fully of this sentiment, or who are tainted with it, in this country, is fearfully large; much more so than is generally known. The poison is getting deep root in the minds of our youth. Females are not exempt. Frozen and steeled with the bosom of that female who can drink at such a fountain; a fountain which has contaminated her richest joys, and in too many instances, filled the cup of her life with the very dregs of misery, shame, and death. I look upon the increase of these sentiments, as the increase of blasting, and mildew, and woe. The mere belief in present benefits and sufferings are poor and insufficient encouragements to virtue on the one hand, and checks to vice on the other, to hold back the proud and lascivious ragings of human appetites; or stimulate to deeds of genuine goodness. But these are all the system offers. Infidelity is the root of all other evils; trust in and reliance on God are the only efficient remedies."

THE BONQUET OF ROSES.

There is no condition in life so cheerless, in which some ray of pleasure does not sometimes penetrate—nor is there a calling so laborious, or full of care, that no green or sunny spot is occasionally found where the mind can rest with delight, and the heart enjoy true pleasure. Such moments, though fleeting, yet do sometimes come, like the distant music of a serenade, breaking the stillness of a summer night and awaking the soul to benevolence and harmony. Where the selfishness and worldliness of man have not already deadened the finer sensibilities of nature, nothing comes with such genial influence over the moral emotions as an evidence, that amid the mass of human and unsatisfied feelings that are at work in the world all around us, there yet exists, here and there, a little of that benevolence, which instead of being partial only, should pervade and bind together the bosoms of all. The kindness which prompts the gift of a single bouquet of flowers, is, trifling as the act may

seem, a link in the great chain of benevolence—which, when peace and good will among men shall have become universal, will encircle all. Troy Press.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

A foreign author, in his work, gives the following portrait of the American woman:

"She is generally graceful in her figure, slow in her gait, mild in her looks, proud in her mien, engaging in her conversation, delicate in her expressions, quick at blushing, chaste in her manners, improving on acquaintance, generous to a fault, ready to weep with one in distress, solicitous for the poor, truly religious, eminently humane, constant in her attachment, a fond wife, a tender mother, tenacious in her word, jealous of her honor, prudent in her conduct, circumspect in her house, and what is natural, cannot keep a secret."

The Witty Shepherd.—A proud parson and his man riding over a common, saw a shepherd tending his flock; and having a new coat on, the parson asked him in a haughty tone who gave him that coat. "The same," said the shepherd "that clothed you—the parish." The parson, nettled at this, rode on, murmuring, a little way, and then bade his man go back and ask the shepherd if he would not come and live with him, for he wanted a fool. The man accordingly delivered his master's message to the shepherd. "Why are you going away?" said the shepherd. "No," answered the other. "Then you may tell your master," replied the shepherd, "that his living cannot maintain three of us."

Witty Repartee.—A Frenchman once trading in the market, was interrupted by an impertinent would-be-waggish sort of a fellow, who ridiculed him by imitating his imperfect manner of speaking English. After patiently listening to him for some time, the Frenchman coolly replied, "Mine fine friend, you vud do vell to stop now; for if Sampson had made no better use of de jaw-bone of an *Ass* dan you do, he vud never have killed so many Philistines."

Yankee Curiosity.—As a sailor, who had lost an arm, was travelling in the country, he stopped at a house for refreshment; the curiosity of the landlord was excited to know in what manner it was lost—"I'll tell you," said Jack, "if you won't ask me any other question about it." The landlord agreed. "Well then," said Jack, "it was bit off." The Yankee would not forfeit his word, but anxiously replied—"Darnation! I wish I knowed what bit it off?"

Dean Swift had a shoulder of mutton brought up for his dinner, too much done; he sent for the cook, and told her to take the mutton down and do it less. "Please your honor, I cannot do it less," said the cook, "if it had not been done enough, you could have done it more, could you not?" "Oh, yes very easily." "Why, then," says the Dean, "for the future, when you commit a fault, let it be such a one as can be mended."

"What do you tax a body for going over the bridge," said an Irishman to the toll keeper. "One cent only!" "Suppose I have baggage?" "Well it will be no more," again observed the man. "Jemmy, my boy," then said the son of Erin, "jump on my back and you can go scott free."

Two boys, one of them blind of an eye, were discoursing on the merits of their respective masters. "How many hours do you get for sleep?" said one. "Eight," replied the other. "Eight! why I only gets four!" "Ah!" said the first "but you have only one eye to close, and I have two."

A Dear Wife.—Lord W—r was looking very sour and blue at a long bill from Madam Maradan Carsons, enlarged, not contracted by her ladyship. "W—r my love," said her ladyship, in a tone of bewitching softness, "are you angry with me, that you look so very cross?"—"far from it, my dear," replied his lordship. "I feel at this moment, you are dearer to me than ever."

Great Family.—At Rhihwald, in Switzerland, the postmaster and landman of the district, is a fine man of about fifty, who is nearly seven feet high. His wife is above six feet; and of seven or eight children, sons and daughters, the former are all above six feet six, and the girls above six feet.

Equivocal Premises.—"It seems to me your loaves are not all of the same weight," muttered a fault-finding housewife to a baker, as she poised a couple of loaves from his basket—"Do you s'pose you can cheat me?" "I don't want to cheat you," replied the man of bread, not relishing such an insinuation: "I know the loaves were weighed—every soul of them—and one weighs as much as t'other, by gracious—and more too, I dare say, if the truth was known!"

A traveller on a miserable lean steed, was hailed by a Yankee, who was hoeing his pumpkins by the roadside. "Hallo friend," said the farmer, "where are you bound?" "I'm going to settle in the

western country," replied the other. "Well get off and straddle thine own pumpkin vine—it will grow and carry you faster than that ere beast!"

Good.—A foreign sailor was pushed one day for calling his landlord a wea-b-h. The defence of the foreigner is, that he heard the appellation so often applied by the husband, that he felt it was the wife's proper name.

An Excuse.—An Irishman having succeeded in picking a person's pocket, the gentleman turned round and caught him by the collar—"There," said Patrick handing him the money, "see how easy I might have picked your pocket."

At a tea party, a young gentleman being at a loss for a subject for conversation, said "does your mother keep a cow?"—"No," replied the young lady, "but I perceive your mother keeps a calf."

He who cannot bear a jest, ought never to make one.



LEMUEL LYNCH, Clock and Watch Maker and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

Watches Clocks and Time Pieces, repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order. March 18th.

WALDIE'S Select Circulating Library.

BUBBLES from the Brunnens of Nassau, a description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masters de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

- Kruitner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.
- Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.
- Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.
- The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.
- Rome in the Nineteenth Century, in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.
- The Dead and Dumb Page; a Tale.
- Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV; by the Duke of St. Simon.
- The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.
- Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.
- Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.
- Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.
- Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.
- The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.
- The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.
- A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but \$8 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by

Adam Waldie, Philadelphia.

June 24.

WANTED.

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

John Cooley.

December 31.

NOTICE.

PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. A. H. Norwood, at Chapel Hill.

July 8.

WANTED.

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.

April 22.